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of lawyers. The political resultant of this social development was a situation in which "a large part of the educated class was arousing and directing the opposition of the ignorant commonalty against a small body of office holders and society leaders that were closely united by the ties of kinship."

Something over two-thirds of the book is given up to Part II., on "Government." The first chapter on "The Executive" is an account of the personnel as well as the constitution of this department. Legislative encroachments upon the executive were evidently far less serious here than in many of the royal governments. Notable illustrations of this fact are the failure of the assembly to carry out the policy of temporary salary grants and the final retention by the governor of the right to appoint provincial treasurers.

The next four chapters deal with "The Legislature," "The Administration of Justice," "Military Affairs," and "Finance." In them all, the interest centers in the conflict between the monarchical and popular principles. Particularly interesting aspects of this conflict are the controversies over the extension of English statutes to Maryland and the regulation of officers' fees. The attitude of the assembly toward the governor during the intercolonial wars shows that here as in other colonies a sound insistence upon important principles of civil liberty was often closely associated with much pettiness and narrow provincialism. In these chapters, the author has told his story well, in spite of some diffuseness on minor points.

The concluding chapters are respectively entitled: "Local Government"; "Religion, the Church and the Clergy," and "Relations with the Home Government." The history of the toleration policy which has been pretty thoroughly thrashed over by previous writers is very briefly treated here, but considerable attention is given to the subject of ecclesiastical discipline in the later Anglican establishment. Not much is said of the dissenters. The last chapter is taken up largely with a review of the revolutionary movement in Maryland, 1765-1776.

The index might be better, but the table of contents is good and unusually full. On the whole, the author is to be congratulated on a scholarly piece of work which meets a real want.

EVARTS B. GREENE.

La France au Milieu du XVII^e Siècle, d'après la Correspondance de Gui Patin. Extraits publiés avec une Notice Bibliographique par ARMAND BRETTE, et une Introduction par EDMÉ CHAMPION. (Paris: Armand Colin. 1901. Pp. xxxii, 384.)

THIS collection of letters includes the period of French history between the beginnings of the Fronde and the death of Mazarin. The author was a celebrated French physician. His grandfather, whose name he bore, was *avocat du roi* at Beauvais; his father also followed the profession of law, being admitted to the bar at Paris in the week before the

Barricades of 1588. The son, however, departed from the tradition of his fathers. As a practitioner Patin's success was unusual. Among his patients at one time was Thomas Hobbes, whose writings, it is interesting to notice, were familiar to him through a French translation (pp. 114-115). Patin was elected *doyen* of the University of Paris in 1650 and he has left most interesting accounts of the duties of the office and of the method of election, all the ceremonials of which were "*fort anciennes et religieusement observées*" (p. 241). Not anticipating that the honor would fall to him, he had written to his friend Falconet on the day before his election: "la charge est fort honorable, mais bien pénible." In 1654 he was elected a professor in the Collège de France and later was a lecturer in the Collège de Cambrai. Fortunately for Patin's intellectual tastes he was rich. His library comprised 9,000 volumes and it must have been a pleasant place from his description of it (pp. 102, 112).

Patin's political perception was as weak as his literary instincts were good. He writes in 1657: "He (Mazarin) and Cromwell and the general of the Jesuits are three excellent persons to represent the tyrannous condition of these wretched times" (p. 226). His intensest feelings were hatred of Mazarin and the Jesuits. He was an ardent Frondeur and yet patriotic, too, as his dislike for Spain and those who sought her aid during the Fronde shows. He never sympathized with Mazarin's Spanish policy (cf. pp. 189, 198, 290, 296). "I would rather be the poor master of arts that I am," he writes, "doomed to live on bread and water, provided that I might dwell in my study, than be Mazarin and the author of as much evil as is this miserable minister." He speaks of the Fronde as "*notre guerre Mazarine*" (p. 33). Yet he does not always write of it with prejudice. His letters abound with statements and allusions which are luminous of the state of the times—the sentiments which actuate Paris, expectations of foreign aid, the devastation in the provinces (pp. 8-9, 21-22, 28, 33, 35, 40, 82-83). It is characteristic of Patin's political prejudice, that while he sees the foibles and defects in Mazarin, he is incapable of seeing the larger features of his administration. This is true also of Richelieu. It is depressing to find him moaning over Cinq-Mars and de Thou, and writing: "Le cardinal de Richelieu n'en avait que cinquante-sept, et n'a vécu que trente ans plus qu'il n'était besoin pour le bien de la France, et même de toute l'Europe" (p. 209). His hatred of Mazarin amounted to a passion. One good result of this bitterness there was, however. His fierce partizan spirit, united with his literary instincts, made him take a keen interest in the pamphlet literature of the epoch; and the record he has preserved of these fugitive *pièces* must be valuable to the bibliographer, the student of literature and the historian (cf. pp. 26, 44-45, 56, 59, 93, 120-121, 139, 164, 171-172, 182, 298). It is needless to remark that higher forms of literature find abundant allusion in his letters: the book-shops upon the Pont-Neuf; the sale of private libraries; the formation of Mazarin's great library (the only thing which concerned the Cardinal of

which he was envious); press censorship; the Index; new books; notable translations; the appearance of editions so precious to-day as to be embalmed in Brunet and Graesse.

One gets vivid impressions in reading these letters. How different the middle years of the seventeenth century from those of the sixteenth! Patin records under November 23, 1653: "Le comte d'Alais, par ci-devant gouverneur de Provence, est ici mort le 13 de novembre. Il est le dernier de la race des Valois." And four years later he writes: "Voilà la race éteinte des Châtillons par cinq chefs depuis 1572, lors que l'amiral de Châtillon fut tué cruellement et proditoirement avec plusieurs autres le 24 août, fête de St.-Barthélemy." The Age of Louis XIV. is just beginning. Already the court life, with its pompous etiquette borrowed from Spain, has become "une superbe servitude toute pleine de calamités, de travail et de misères; la cour a fait le bonheur d'un petit nombre d'hommes alors qu'elle en a perdu un grand nombre" (p. 264).

The editor's preface, which is brief, is biographical and bibliographical. The last complete edition of Patin's letters was in 1846. M. Brette says it was imperfect (p. x). It is to be regretted, though, that he did not borrow a hint from that edition and add the wealth of historical and literary notes which that included. M. Champion's introduction, excellent as it is, hardly atones for the omission.

JAMES WESTFALL THOMPSON.

Types of Naval Officers drawn from the History of the British Navy; with some Account of the Conditions of Naval Warfare at the Beginning of the Eighteenth Century and of Subsequent Development during the Sail Period. By ALFRED T. MAHAN, LL.D., D.C.L. New Revised Edition. (Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1901. Pp. xiv, 500.)

IN so far as Captain Mahan's new book can be regarded as a whole, it may be described as an essay in naval pathology. Four of the six biographical studies which it contains were originally contributed apparently as isolated papers to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and have now been republished, with modifications and additions. Traces of their origin still appear; but an introduction characterized by all the depth and breadth of thought which we expect from Captain Mahan has bound them into a homogeneous series of illustrations of the main theme there expounded.

It is of the diseases which a navy is liable to develop that the introduction treats—and above all of the disease of formalism, that kind of superstitious reverence for the means, which tends to bring the end into oblivion. In the naval art it leads directly to strategical blindness, to tactical rigidity, and to the habit of relying on rules, till all power of initiative is atrophied and is replaced in action by a dread of responsibility that is barely to be distinguished from cowardice. From a season of lusty health, fertile of new and vigorous ideas, which is usually taken to